

merits of which I know nothing; and contemplating that point of view, I am utterly opposed to it.

and their names to it on a dangerous position in this question, than by the recording of the same, I think it is changing the face of this question, it is a new, it may be a dangerous, at fortunate step, in the present state of this question, which is now agitating and shaking the very foundation. If it means anything, that those States who thus protest assume, in a form than by their votes, that their opposition is of a different nature and degree than the simple protest says. If it means anything at all, I say it means this, I am very sorry, therefore, to take a position in the recording of this protest.

President, there are other difficulties in the way suggested by the senator from Mississippi. Members on one side of a question prevent those on the other side from having their say; those on the other side have just as much to say as those on the first side. A single protest, but every different section and member of the body may each present a bill, or, if this protest is to go on as a justification, who signed it, I and you perhaps, and who voted on the same side, may feel very much to enter another protest, couched in different terms; for there are some reasons in this

ly I do not approve it. Of course I speak  
ely of the instrument, which I have only  
but as I heard it and understand it, one of  
of this protest is the unconstitutionality of  
of California under the circumstances.  
be one of the reasons of the protest, it is  
on for voting against this bill. I, sir, and I  
others were willing, with certain modifica-  
for the bill; therefore the constitutional ob-  
not have prevailed with many of us.  
TER. If the honorable senator will exam-  
he will find that that reason is not in it.  
NS. I understood it so; and as I understood

with it. Besides, it places myself, with some other a peculiar position. This is so novel a thing that it is not easy to say how far the country will go in the matter. I am not a man who vote to admit this protest as a concession of reasons of it, and approving of it, of giving it any position in every respect.

For reasons, as I understand it, in this protest was made with equal force against a measure which I voted throughout the session, and which I am not now prepared to pass. I mean the "Compromise" bill, which provides for this very State, with some other provisions, and I well know that I disagreed very decidedly with those who signed that protest, as to that measure.

three reasons when apply to vote: parsonage that bill, and place me in rather an unpleasant position, for, although I may vote for this protest, I may vote upon the record as upholding reasons above their course, and condemn my own reasons which have impressed upon me. And there are great difficulties in the way of action of this kind. But as the senator from [Mr. CASE] and the senator from Georgia have expressed their willingness to accept of them, therefore, I shall rest the responsibility upon them, and I shall vote for it. But I shall do it with great reluctance.

TTT. If I understand this paper correctly, I restrained very reluctantly to vote against the reception and spreading upon the Journal of gentlemen whose names are signed to that of those with whom I shall be proud to act upon when I can conscientiously do so. I do object which I have to the reception of upon the grounds which have been heretofore were merely the argument of convenience been urged here. I should overstep it, in ot-

the wisdom of my friends whose names are on that paper. But one of the arguments used for from Georgia why the paper should be a strong argument, to my mind, why we should not receive it and put it on the journal is as much as the senators here represent now, they have a right to ask to present the individual senators, but as the representatives of the States. Now, sir, of the ten senators who signed this paper, there are not two States whose representatives have signed it. If it is to be therefore, a protest upon the part of States

upon the part of two States—  
 T. R. (in his seat.) Of three States.  
 The senator from South Carolina says,  
 and on the part of one-half of each of the  
 whose representatives have signed it. Now,  
 which I have to it will constrain me very  
 vote against this motion. If I understand  
 of this protest correctly, one of the expres-  
 sions, this: "But this is one of a system  
 designed—not calculated—not that it will  
 act—but" that it is one of a system of mea-

to destroy the constitutional rights of the people, taken in connection with the subject, has been under discussion here, this measure is a system, I take it for granted, of others, have been in favor.

MR. THE SENATOR is mistaken. If he will hear, he will find that it refers to the action of the United States Senate.

MR. I admit that I have only heard it read, very hastily yesterday. I stated then to one of my objections; and as he did not explain that it was a

ER. I believe the senator did speak to me about his inference, though I did not go into it on.

TT. I understood the paper to assign as one of the protest that the admission of California was unconstitutional.

ER. That is a mistake on the part of the senator.

TT. It would be better, then, I think, to have it over, so that we can understand what it is.

ns do not grow out of the inconvenience that  
to the Senate and the country by pursuing  
se; but they grow out of what I supposed  
units of the paper itself. And, therefore, if I  
I would suggest that it lie over till to-mor-  
even we can see what it is.

**PRESIDENT.** Does the senator make that mo-  
tion?

**MR. T.** I make the motion.

The motion being taken upon the motion to postpone,  
and to.

By Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate, as in committee, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, and for other purposes.

GLAS. I now move to strike out the 23<sup>rd</sup> clause which relates to the Texan boundary, a bill for which having already passed the Senate. Motion being taken upon the amendment, it was

is as follows: beginning at a point in the Colorado boundary line of the republic of Mexico same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary the Rio Grande; thence, following the main said river, to the parallel of the 32d degree of  $\text{N}$ ; thence, eastward with said degree, to its intersection the 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich;

to the north with said degree of longitude; thence, west, with said 38th degree of north latitude; thence, west, with said 120th degree of longitude, to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence, west, with said 38th degree of north latitude, to the crest of said mountains; thence, west, with said 120th degree of longitude, to said parallel; thence, west, with the boundary line of the State of California; thence, west with the line of the State of California, to the place of beginning.

EXHIBIT A.

BERWOOD. I see that the amendment properly goes so far north as the 38th degree. By amendment, that angle between 38 deg. 30 min. and 39 deg. 30 min. is not embraced by the Texas title. I would not care to go any farther north.

out. What is the reason? It was said by some  
and, also, the country on the Arabian  
49 deg. Is there any particular reason for  
not see much objection to the proposition  
it; but I wish to know if there are any  
these portions of the country are left out.  
GLAS. I will assign the reasons which in-  
draw it in that way. The old boundary line

1911